OWE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW.

The screw steamer Glasgow arrived on Monday morning from Glasgow, which port she left on the 16th, or one day after the Pacific sailed from Liverpool. She brings us Glasgow papers of that date, which contain the following intelligence received there mainly by

In the House of Commons on the 15th nothing was done of any moment. The Irish Tenant Compensation bill was discussed, but no action had. On the 14th, the debate on the budget was again ad-'ourned till Thursday, the 16th, the Chancellor of the Suchequer announcing that the Government would stand or fall by the fate of the first resolution. The most curious speech of the evening was Sir James Gra-ham's, in which the ministry was gravely rebuked by the Right Hon. Baronet for "carrying out the principles of free trade too rashly."

The reports of floods and storms in England and Scotland still occupy the papers.

The reports of noods and storins in England and Scotland still occupy the papers.

From The London Times, Dec. 12.

The resolution now before the House simply expresses that, in the event of its passing, the Inhabited House Duty shall henceforth be levied on a more numerous class of dwellings than heretolore. So, at least, the right honorable mover himself describes it when he says—"I only ask you to agree to this, that the area of direct taxation should be extended." This is not a question of principle, but simply whether Parliament will give the present Chancellor of the Exchequer that which is asks for, viz., a greater number of houses to be taxed.

The principle of an increased area of direct taxation will be only indirectly and partially affected by the decision. There are other direct taxes beside taxes on houses, and other taxes on houses beside taxes on inhabited houses, and other taxes on inhabited houses healde the particular inhabited house duty named in the resolution before the House.

That duty is a tax upon rental; upon one item of personal expenditure, and expressly in proportion to that expenditure. The question of direct taxation, are much larger than can possibly be staked on this resolution. We repeat, all that the House will give or refuse to Mr. Disraeli will be a greater tether of House-Tax. It will not restrict itself from giving with perfect consistency the power of levying a 10 per cent. House-Tax to any other gentleman besides Mr. Disraeli—to Sir Charles Wood, for example, or Mr. Goulburn. It will only give or refuse to Mr. Disraeli the new houses he asks for.

We see no principle, no great question of finance, at stake on the impending vice. We see nothing more

Goulburn. It will only give or refuse to Mr. Distant the new houses he asks for.

We see no principle, no great question of finance, at stake on the impending vote. We see nothing more than that Government siks for certain new resources with a view to a certain revision of taxation; and that Parliament, having regard to the men who make the request, to the whole of their arowed intentions, to the wishes of the people, and the circumstances of the times, simply greats or refuses what is asked.

London, Dec. 14.—There has been considerable uncertainty to-day with regard to the probabilities of a new Ministerial crisis, but the English funds, atthough they opened at a decline of an eighth, have again closed at former quotations. The first price of Conols for the opening was 160 to 4, and they left off at 1004 to 4. Bank Stock was quoted 225 to 225; Reduced, 1005 to 101; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 164 to § 1. Long Amunities, 67-16; India Bonds 76s. to 78s, and Exchequer bills, 59 to 62s, premium.

It is announced that General Narvaez has It is announced that General Narvaez has been ordered to quit Spain.

From Paris letter of Dec. 14, in London Times.

Great activity continues to prevail in com-Great activity continues to prevail in com-mercial circles in Paris. The shopkeepers are making extraordinary preparations for the sale of the new-year's presents, which generally commences about the 15th of December. It is expected that the shops will be arranged for the occasion with more than usual taste and brilhancy. The manufacturers, in the mean time, are busy in executing foreign orders. At no former period have there been made such extensive sales for Predend extitionary in articles of bronze, silks, and

and brillioney. The manufacturers, in the mean time, are busy in executing foreign orders. At no former period have there been made such extensive sales for England, particularly in articles of bronze, silks, and perfumery. Letters from Lyons state that the manufacturers there have been compelled to refuse fresh orders, having more on hand than they will be able to execute before next spring. Equally lavorable accounts have been received from Rouhaix and Elbeuf. The Chembers of Commerce in the manufacturing towns are beginning to occupy themselves with the exposition which is preparing in New-York for the 1st of May next. The Chembers of Commerce of Elbouf has addressed letters to its members, requesting them to send their produce to their care, to be packed up together, by which plan it may be transmitted to New-York at little exponse, according to the system pursued by the Chamber of Commerce of London hast year.

The most complete inaction prevails in the Paris Corn market. The basers made an exertica this week to reduce the price of Flour, but the millers would not give way. The latter export a serious rise in price, which they say will come from London. The reserve of Flour line the Paris market stores is reduced to 58,000 metrical quintals. Old Flour is likewise becomings caree. There were 6,000 sacks of Flour sold during the first three days of last week, at prices varying from 48% to 51C, according to quality, for England and the North. Superior marks are still held at 56f, the sack of 157 kilogrammes, good quality at from Sif to 53C, ordinary at 54f, and inferior at from 51f to 52C. Wheat is as dull of sale as Flour in the Paris market. The weight of — kilogrammes is quoted at 29% 50c. The markets in the departments are well supplied with Wheat, and the price is looking down. There have been some purchases made in Brittany for the English markets. The price of Beef and Mutton has been well maintained at the late Cattle Fairs. Lean stock, however, was neglected, in consequence of the scarcity of fodder.

The Milan Gazette publishes the capital sentences pronounced by the Council of War against the following persons: Tazzoli (Enrico), aged 39, a clergyman and Professor in the Episcopal Sommary: Scarrellini (Angelo), aged 30, a butcher and proprietor: Canal (Bernardo), aged 28, without any profession: Zumbelli (Giovanni), aged 29, a portrait painter and doctor, and Poma (Carlo), aged 29, physician attached to the Civil Hospital of Mantus.

Hespital of Mantus.

The above were convicted of having formed part of
the Revolutionary Committees of Mantus and Venice The above were convicted of naving formed part of the Revolutionary Committees of Mantua and Venice, whose object it was to excite a popular movement for the purpose of separating the Lombardo-Venetian King-dom from Austria, and of having kept up a correspond-ence with other Revolutionary Committees and with Marzini. All those convicts were tied to the gibbet and executed, at Mantua, on the 7th of December. Several others, lees culpable, had their penalty commuted into confirement in trons during various periods, by order of others, see cupsess, and their penaly comments into confinement in trons during various periods, by order of Marshal Radetzky, Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. The notification of the execution was made by Charles Baron de Culoz, Commander of

Advices from India state that Zimmay, the Siam State has thrown off its allegiance to Ava. and has an arroy of 50,000 men and 250 elephants hanging on our frontier, in order to act as circumstances di It is said that Dort Mahomed has joined the Kandahar people, and is morehing residily on Khelst. The Nizam's effairs are in a deplorable state of anarchy and confusion, Gen. Fraser has resigned the Presidentship. The railway was progressing rapidly. At Rangoon the troops werein good health. At Schude the 64th and 83d Foot were suffering severely from fever, and deaths were from the results of the quent. A telegraph dispatch from Trieste, received. Vienna, announces the death of the Queen of Sam, also repeats the rumor of a rising in Afghanism and again the British, but the dates are only to the 29th October.

In China the insurgents have had some success. They now threaten the line of communication with the Province of Canton, by the Meiling Pass, said to be held by a strong Government force. After one engagement the insurgents put 30 military and civil officers, and 1,300 people, to the sword. An alarming fire broke out, Oct. 27, near Canton. Silk goods and foreign manufactures to the value of \$150,000 were de-

had taken place in the Province of Kalsuch. A thousand houses is said to be destroyed; 300 inhabitants killed and 400 injured. In Manilla also shocks of an earthquake had cocurred. Many persons and two churches deand 400 injured. In Manilla also shocks of an earthquake had occurred. Many persons and two churches destroyed, and the Palace house and custom-house rendered uninhabitable. The troops in China were healthy. The bark Girans, of and from London to Shanghai; was wrecked on the 8th Oct; the captain and crew arrived at Amoy en the 12th Oct. A large Chinase juck, bound to Amoy from Singapore, with a cargo valued at \$28,000, was attacked near Namon by pirates, and 12 of the crew, including the European sailing master, murdered. Four English gentiemen were attacked by pirates in the neighborhood of Bogue on the 7th Oct., but the latter were beaten of. At Woosung, on the 24th Oct., a large clipper ship was on shore on the North Bank.

Private letters, from Bogota of Oct. 25, state that the British Consul there had received information

that the British Consul there had received information that the British Government had instructed the admiral on the Jamaics station to blockshe the ports of New-Grenada, and to use such coercive measures as he may consider necessary to compel the settlement of a claim pending upward of twenty years on the part of a Mr. McIntoch. Much excitement prevailed on the subject. The following persons came passengers in the

Ginagow:

Mrs. Bouchard and indust, Miss Sallauce, Miss Miller, Miss Tourismon, Mrs. Bouchard and indust, Mrs. Riemdrick and minst, Mrs. Frencher and et chaldren, Miss Walker, Mrs. Histories, Mrs. Miss Walker, Mrs. Histories, Mrs. Goot, A. Campbell, W. B. Bouchard, Most Salvag Win, Burness, Hochard Spacification, John Salvag Win, Sannessen, A. D. Bell, Sannes A. Dedit, Salvag Win, San, A. D. Bell, Sannes A. Dedit, Salvag Win, Sing, John Arniscon, Jackson, Mrs. Alton, Goot, Developer, Win, King, John Arniscon, Jackson, Mrs. Alton, Goot, Developer, Mrs. Mrs. Challenge, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mrs. C. Wilson,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market Dec. 15. es; 1,500 for speculation and apport. The a. 1,000 Sureta, 300-4; 500 Egyptian, 54 8 64 97; 4,300 American, 44 34

Liverpool Sugar Markets Dec. 15. There was scarcely any inquiry to-day, and husiness was confined to 20 chests white Pername, at 18/6@21/ P cwt.

British Funds-Closing Prices. LONDON, Wednesday Evening, Dec English funds inactive; a shade weaker from run o Ministers.

Consols for Account 100 4 ex. div.

Three and quarter per Cent 100 4

Bank Stock 222 35

Backbequer Bills, large and small 50 62 press.

London Produce Market Dec. 18. Sugar-In West India Sugar prices were fully sustained. Sales of 500 casks refined; home trade demand very large. Grocery lumps, 44,5 to 68. Foreign orders increasing. Yellow Havans in bond, 21 to 254.

COFFEE-The demand is increasing. Native Ceylon, 67.

TEA-Not cheaper; but little doing.

BICE-The demand less, but no decline.

COTION-Sales fair at full prices.

TALLOW-Quiet at 45/ to 45/3 for one lot.

Glasgow Cotton Market ... Dec. 15. The market since our last report has been brisker than for some time, and a better business doing. Prices are steady at about id over last week's rates.

Paris Money Market. Paris Bourse, Dec. 14.—Closing prices: Four-and-a-Half per Centa, 105f.50c; Three per Centa, 21f.50c.; Bank of Prance, 2,960f.

CITY GOVERNMENT-1853.

Installation of New Officers-Message from the Mayer.

The County Officers, (Sheriff, County Clerk, and Coroners,) were sworn into office on Sat-

Yesterday, at noon, Mayor KINGSLAND, assisted by Recorder Tillou, administered the usual oath of office to Jacob A. Westervelt, the Mayor elect, and the latter officer immediately sesumed the cares of office. Mayor Kingsland having retired, the Recorder and Ald. Smith escorted Mayor Westervelt to the Chamber of the Assistant Aldermen, when his Honor swore in the new Board, as follows ;

1. Josinh W Brown,* 16 General Boundary, 22 John J Taxt,* 68 Chillest, 22 Geld et., 23 Geld et., 24 Tacotty O Brien,* 29 Oliver et., 28 Washington et. 4 Tacotty O Brien,* 20 Oliver et., 5 Richt L Maybee, Harrison Hotel, Greenwich et. 6 Patrick Braden,* 100 Anthony et., 100 Anthony et., 7 Thes. Woodward, 220 Chiston et., 100 Anthony et. 41 Front et., 41 Front et., 42 Grand et., 102 Brassley & West, 27 Grand et., 27 Grand et., 27 Grand et., 41 Edwin Bouton,* 276 Serenth et., 47 Houston et. 28 B. M. Geon,* Third et., near 105th et. Hemma M. Weils, 78 Mortes et. Co. Hamerseya v. Daniel Huet. 279 Grand et. 279 Grand et. Edwin Bouton, 276 Seventh et. 47 Houston et. 8. M. Gesm. Tard ex., sear 105th et. Alexander Stewert, 278 Grand et. 1 Nassau et. Leau O. Berker, 200 Fourth et. 1 Nassau et. Leau O. Berker, 200 Fourth et. 1 Reckman et. Jorathan Totter, 100 Seventh et. 31 Liberty et. Jorne Co. Weich, 120 Seventh et. 211 Third ev. Jonn O. Keefe. 615 Eighth ev. 8th ex., near 48th et. Man McCockey, 246 Tenh ev. Members of the old Board. Whigh in Raile-3. Loces, 17. Members of the old Board. Whigh in Raile-3. Loces, 17. 51 Liberty et. 321 Third et. Sth et., near 42th et.

The Mayor having retired, the Assistant Clerk called the Board to order, and Mr. Barker temporarily occupled the Chair. On motion of Mr. Bouton, the Board proceeded to

elect a President by ballot, and Messrs. Woodward and Rogers were appointed tellers. Mr. Beuton nominated Mr. Jonathan Trotter.

Mr. Mabbatt nominated Mr. Barker. The tellers reported 19 ballots—of which there were

for Trotter 16; for Barker 2; for Mabbatt 1; blank 1. Total 19.

The Chairman declared that Jonathan Trotter, Esq., was duly elected President of the Board. On motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. Whelan and Mabbatt to conduct the President to his seat.

conduct the President to his seat.

The President then said:
Gentlemen of the Board of Assistant Aldermen: You have conterred upon me an honor by selecting me a second time to preside over your deliberations. This renewed manifestation of confidence fills me with increased solicitude to discharge the duties in a satisfactory manner to you and to our constituents.

The trust imposed is one of great importance, full of responsibility, and requiring no small degree of labor, accompanied by a watchful solicitude in the performance of its duties.

I shall best show my appreciation of the honor you

accompanied by a watchful solicitude in the performance of its duties.

I shall best show my appreciation of the honor you have done me by endeavoring to fulfill the requirements of the office in such a manner as to retain the approbation which is expressed by your partial suffrages.

With the kind induly use and ready cooperation which you have been plessed to accord to meduring the past year, I trust that our business will be conducted with that careful consideration, prompt dispatch and good order in debate which are due to the many important interests confided to us by the citizens.

Before entering upon the business of the new year, it becomes us to reconsider the past restrospectively, and drive from its experience, the maxims that are to govern us in the consideration of public affairs that may, come up for our action during the present year. The past year has been one of general prospecify, rapid growth, advanced progress for the City; while other large cities of the American Confederation have been visited with extensive conflagrations and devastating disease, New-York has been comparatively exempt.

Its commerce, manufactures, and industrial pursuits of every branch have steadily increased in importance and value, while a very considerable number have been alded to her already immense population. But let us not forget, in the midst of our unexampled prospecity, that we are still subject to fire and epidemic, which have heretofore devastated our City.

The subject of the City finances is one of the most im-

we are still subject to fire and epidemic, which have heretofore devastated our City.

The subject of the City finances is one of the most im-portant that will come up for consideration, and should first command our earnest attention. The expenses of the city have increased from \$2,631,271 58 in 1851, to G.542 253 85 in 1852, or 34 per cent, per annu

her years prior to 1830 the increase was less than 12 per cent, per annum.

I need not remind you that a stern economy is de-manded at our hands by our constituents, not, however, I need not remind you that a stern economy is de-manded at our hands by our constituents, not, however, an economy incommensurate with the honor and welfare of our progressive City, but such an economy as is con-sistent with an enlarged and comprehensive view of its many and growing wants.

Let us bring to the consideration of City affairs the same circumspection and care which prudent men carry into their business relations, and the City finances will be established upon a satisfactory basis.

Reform has loudly been demanded of us, and wherever reform can be effected without detriment to the City's in-terest it should be carried out. It will be unnecessary for me to review the various subjects that will come up for your consideration.

er consideration, several standing committees will be entrusted

The several standing committees will be entrusted with the special consideration of such subjects as apperain to each, and whatever of reform, improvement, or amendment is required will not be too smedule expect of them that they will present it for discussion. The jurisdiction of the Board comprehends the various social, political, and religious institutions upon which the fatric of society is based. Its jurisdiction is concurrent with the other branch of the Common Council. It is distinct in its legislation, therefore all important papers should be properly referred to a committee to be examined and reported upon in order that a measure of consideration should be given to each.

In conclusion permit me again to express my acknowledgment for the distinction you have conferred and me by electing me as your president.

On motion, C. T. McCleuahan was appointed Clerk

On motion, C. T. McCleushan was appointed Clerk of the Board, and Nicholas Slidell Sergeant at Arms. The Mayor's message was received and ordered to

On motion. Mesers, Barker, Wells, and Woodward were appointed a Committee to revise the rules, and the Board then adjourned at 5 P.M.

The new Mayor was then accompanied back to his office in the same manner as he had been excepted to the Assistants' Board, when ex Mayor Kingsland shook hands with him, and such of the Aldermen as were present and the Recorder, and took his leave of them and of the officers connected with his department. Mayor Westervelt then proceeded to administer the oath to the Assessors in the following order as the names are marked, sworn:

Wards.
1—Jos. Blackburn, sworn.
2—Wan F. Dunlop, dead.
3—Archibaid Cocarune, sieds.
4—Charles H. Lyons, sworn.
5—John McKemmin, sworn.
6—Samuel Waddell, sworn.
15—Henry P. West, sworn.
15—Usin Farrington, sworn.
15—Usin Farrington, sworn.
15—Geo. McDonald, sworn.
16—James H. Betta, sworn.
10—James H. Betta, sworn.
11—John Philips, sworn.
11—John Philips, sworn.
12—John Philips, sworn.
13—Geo. McDonald, sworn.
14—John Philips, sworn.
15—Geo. McDonald, sworn.
16—James H. Betta, sworn.
16—James H. Betta, sworn.
17—John Philips, sworn.
18—The only the sworn in The only

Some new Constables were also sworn in. The only change made as yet in the Mayor's Office is that of First Marshall, in which Mr. Taylor, the late occupant, has been replaced by George G. Glazier.

Mayor's Message. MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, Jun. 3, 1853. To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-

GENTLENEN: On assuming the duties of the GENTLEMEN: On assuming the duties of the office to which the suffrages of my fellow-citizens have called me, it will not be considered unbecoming or out of place on this occasion, to acknowledge my grateful appreciation of this mark of their confidence, and to express the unsiegned diffidence with which I enter upon those duties, having so little experience in numnicipal actains, and being so little experience in numnicipal actains, and being so little experience to numnicipal actains, and being so little experience with the present organization and operation of the various departments of our City Government. While, therefore, I realize the magnitude of the cares and responsibilities devolved upon me, I must needs, gentlemen, rely upon your kind assistance and comparation in administrating the Government of this great City, for the best interests and welfare of its inhabitants, and to this end it is my purpose to exert all my abilities.

to exert all my abilities.

In obedience to the requirements of the charter, I present for your consideration such suggestions as have occurred to me, and when time and practical experience shell have made me more familiar with my duties and with municipal affairs, and I shall be enabled to judge

mere correctly than 1 can now 40, of those measures which will most conduce to the interests of our City, I shall avail myself of the privilege accorded to me by the charter, and submit such other suggestions as I may

shall avail myself of the privilege accorded to me by tocharter, and submit such other suggestions as I may deem worthy of your consideration.

The finances of our City, from their magnitude and importance, demand, and should secure your missiscences attention and careful supervision.

It is the duty of the Common Council to cause to be raised by tax (under suthority from the Legislature) such sums as they may deem necessary for the support of the City Government during the fiscal year. The amount thus to be raised is based upon estimates furnished by the Hesds of the several Departments through the Controller, and is intended to cover all expenditures during the year. I find, however, from the annual statement of the Controller, submitted in Decamber last, that the expenditures, during the past year, have exceeded the appropriations \$742,157, which amount miss the added to the sum to be raised by tax during the present year; and I learn from the same document that the total increase of expenditures for 1852 over those of 1851, amounted to \$4.543,296 70. This very large excess of expenditures over the appropriations for the past year, is accounted for in the report of the Controller above referred to; but that does not, in my judgment, render the duty of guarding against such excess for the future less imperative.

The charter, as well as the ordinance, by virtue of

above referred to; but that does not, in my judgment, render the duty of guarding against such excess for the future less imperative.

The charter, as well as the ordinance, by virtue of which the appropriations for the year are made, render it imperative on the Common Council to limit the expenditures of each Department to the specific amounts originally appropriated, and which are authorized by the Legislature to be raised by tax; but that these wise provisions are inoperative, or are utterly disregarded, is evidently shown by the experience of past years—the samuel excess of expenditures over the appropriations having increased, within a few years, from \$30,000 to \$750,000. Such an excess of expenditures appears to me to be in disregard, not only of the provisions of the charter, but of the sutherity of the Legislature, as power is greated by that body to levy and collect taxes on specific estimates of the various purposes required, and these estimates should, in my opinion, never be exceeded, except on occasions of unavoidable necessity. A very large amount is required to be raised for school purposes, during the present year; but the object of the appropriation is so noble and palianthropic, and the benefits resulting from its judicious expenditure are so permanent in their character and so widely diffused, our constituents will doubtless yield an approval of the expenditure for such a purpose, though adding so materially to the amount of tax.

With these brief remarks, upon this important sub-

hilly to the amount of tax.

With these brief remarks, upon this important subsect, I submit a statement of the actual condition of our nances, made up to the 31st of December last. PERMANENT CITY DEET, REDEEMABLE FROM THE SINKING

5 P ct. Public Building Stock, redeemable 1856. 5 P ct. Building Loan Stock, No 3, redeemable	\$315,000
1870 5 p ² ct. Fire Indemnity Stock, redeemable 1893. 5 p ² ct. Water Loan Stock, redeemable 1859. 5 p ² ct. Water Loan Stock, redeemable 1859. 5 p ² ct. Water Loan Stock redeemable 1870. 5 p ² ct. Water Loan Stock redeemable 1870. 5 p ² ct. Water Stock of 1883, redeemable 1870. 5 p ² ct. Water Loan Stock, redeemable 1870. 5 p ² ct. Water Loan Stock, redeemable 1870. 7 p ² ct. Water Loan Stock, redeemable 1870.	75,000 402,763 3,000,000 2,500,000 2,55,600 2,147,000 1,000,000 990,438
Total debt	\$13,885,859
Stocks held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt Reve one Bonds payable in 1833 Additional assets belonging to Sinking Fund. in- cluding cash in Bank, say	3,092,313 200,093 930,000
******	A . 175 945

.Which, deducted from \$13,885 256 leave ... \$1,175,34 Total City debt yet to be redeemed \$3.7(0,5)4 cut of debt Jan. 1, 1852. 10,525,333

Amount of debt Jan. 1, 1832. 19,350, 350
Decrease in 1852. 1816,324
Funded debt redeemable from taxation, and payalle in annual installments of \$50,600 and payalle in annual installments is one of the most important of any connected with the City Government, and its present and future condition, may well demand our se-

of any connected with the City Government, and its present and future condition, may well demand our serious consideration.

The object for which it was organized, was the more effectual security of persons and property, and so far as the mere organization was concerned, that purpose is clearly within its powers.

This, however, can only be attained, and the efficiency of the Department insured, by maintaining the most rigid discipline, and by inculcating implicit obedience to the rules and regulations adopted for the government of all connected with it. It shall be my aim to attain that discipline, preserve that spirit of obedience and subordination upon which the character as well as the usefulness of the Department so eminently depend. It this connection I would carnestly commend to your consideration the necessity for lighting the wharves and place with gas. This measure has been so often and so earnestly brought to your notice by the Chief of Police, in his official reports, and it seems to me to be so imperatively demanded by every consideration of public policy. I feel it my duty to press it again upon your attention. The condition of some of our markets is, in my judgment, far from creditable to the City, especially when we take into consideration their estimated value—the amounts as randly expended on them, and the very small revenue which they produce. Next to the wharves and plers, the markets are the least productive of any partion of the City property, while their importance to the wants of the community is inferior to none. In a large City like New York, the residents of every section should have equal accommodation from public sharkets, if any are established or maintained, and measures should, in my judgment, be taken without delay to establish them in those localities where most required.

The annual report of the Head of the Department have

in those localities where most required.

The snauel report of the Head of the Department having the markets in charge will be soon presented to you, and i do not doubt that the suggestions which like experience shall dictate will receive due attention at your

rience shall dictate will receive one attention at your hands.

It has long been a source of grievous and just com-plaint that from all parties connected with, or having business to transact is the various Departments of the City Government, that the laws and ordinances are not so readily accessible as they should be.

The amended charter was put in operation in May, 1849, at which time ordinances framed to conform to that instrument were adopted, while very many of those previously enacted, and which do not conflict with the charter, as amended, remain in full force and power. previously enacted, and which do not connect with the charter, as amended, remain in full force and power. There has been no general revision of the ordinances since 1845, and when it is considered that many new ordinances are enacted in each year, the difficulty of referring to them, scattered as they are through so many volunes of proceedings, must be apparent to all, and this difficulty must be enhanced to those not familiar with our municipal affairs. Several of my predocessors have urgently recommended the compilation of the existing ordinances, and their publication in one volume, for facility of reference, and I learn that some steps have been taken, having this object in view; but I am not infemel what, if any progress, has been made by those to whom this important task has been estigned. I would, therefore, earnestly renew that recommendation, trusting that the importance of the subject will commend itself to your early and serious situation.

The proper cleaning of the streets is so intimately connected with the health, comfort and convenience of cur cliners, too much attention cannot be given to it, and my own convictions are, that the community will not object to any reasonable expenditure when judi-

cour cilizens, too much attention cannot be given to it, sad my own convictions are, that the community will not object to any reasonable expenditure when judiciously devoted to that purpose.

I am happy to know that during the past year complaints as to the condition of the streets, with regard to their cleaniness, have been less frequent, and not so well grounded as beretofore; but, in my judgment, the adoption of further and more stringent regulations would secure the thorough accomplishment of this object, without entailing any additional expense upon the Department having the streets in charge.

I allude to the necessity for holding to the strict letter of their engagements, all contractors for building sewers, paving, or repairing streets, &c., &c. It is one of the conditions of all contracts issued from the Croton Aqueduct and Street Commissioner's Departments, that the contractors shall remove forthwith all rubbish from the streets, and relay the pavements in good serviceable order. This elipulation, however, it would seem, is considered by many to be a dead letter, if an opinion can be formed by the frequency with which it is disregarded, and while contractors enforce, to the strict letter of the law, all the conditions and engagements on the part of the City, they demand, and, in most cases, receive unlimited indulgence, to violate those imposed upon themselves. Instances are not unfrequent where streets have been encumbered for weeks, and even months, with the rubbish left by contractors, after the period fixed for the completion of the work, and additional time is as frequently granted, which is really only necessary as a matter of personal accommodation to the contractor. By those means, the most serious annoyances and inconvenience are inflicted upon a neighborhood, and the business of parties residing there, is injuriously affected, without the attainment of any further good.

irther good.
This, however, has been the subject of such urgent and

This, however, has been the subject of such urgent and earnest comment by my predecessors, I content myself now with this renewed invitation of your stendion to it, in the hope that it will result in prompt and energetic action on your part, and that of the Departments having this matter windin their control.

Very great inconveniences result from the practice, permitted now so long, as to be considered almost a right, of encombering the street with building and other materials. A practice has grown up for many years past, of allowing the parties engaged in building, the use of one-third of the street, for the deposit of the materials used in the prosecution of their work; but this privilege, which it is in the power of the authorities to grant or to withhold, should never be allowed, without a full knowledge of the circumstances, under which it is sought, and should be strictly limited in its exercise, to the actual permission granted.

It is far better that one or two individuals should be put to a little additional expense or trouble, than the whole community should be seriously incommeded and annoyed.

Parties engaged in building, should be restricted to as

nnoyed. Parties engaged in building, should be restricted to as little use of the public highway as possible, and should not, as it is now often the case, be permitted to encum-ber and obstruct the streets for weeks, and sometimes even months, with lumber, bricks, and even other build-

ing materials.

One great cause of the frequent and just complaints, as to the encumbering of the streets, may be traced to this practice, and I invite your attention to it, as on which it is your duty, as it is within your power, to Put there are obstructions of another character, more

serious, because more prominent. I allude to the man-ner in which the bulkheads and side-walks on the Hudson and East Rivers, along the entire water front, are en-cumbered. This is an evil with which you must be percenally familiar, and any measures which you may adopt, having in view its correction, shall receive my hearty cooperation.

As the annual reports of the various Heads of Depart-ments will soon be presented to you, I have not deemed it necessary on this occasion, to enter into any decalled it necessary on this determines their management and operation, and have briefly adverted only to such subjects as in my indgment demanded more immediate consideration and indgment demanded more immediate consideration and indgment demanded more immediate.

and have briefly adverted only to such subjects to and judgment demanded more immediate consideration and action at your hands.

I have purposely refrained from albuding to several topics of general importance to our fellow citizens, for topics of general importance to our fellow citizens, for the reason that I have not examined them so thoroughly as to enable me to arrive at any conclusion satisfactory to my own mind. When, however, those subjects shall be presented for my official action, I shall give them that consideration which their importance may demand, and shall be governed in my action by what I conceive to be for the best interest of our constituents generally.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I have only to tender the renewed assurance of my carnest and cheerful cooperation with you in support of all just measures for the advancement of the welfare and prosperity of the City.

JACOR A WESTERVELT.

CITY ITEMS.

BANGE OF THE THERNOMETER AT

ENTERTAINMENTS .- His Sixth Lecture on Music will be given to night by WM, H. Fav, this portion being upon the Culture of the Singing Method and Style in Vocalization, &c., &c. The illustration will be by Rose de Vries, Pico Vietti and chorus The People's Le ture to-night will be by Rev. Thos

STARR KING of Boston. Subject: "Substance and Show: or, Facts and Forces." Mr. King is an original thinker and an attractive speaker, with a decided habit of telling purgent truths regardless of consequences. The Mechanics' Institute Lecture to-night will be by Dr. J. H. GRISCOM, upon "Atmosphere, and its Influence on Animal Life." Dr. G. has devoted much at-

tention to this subject, and is a strong advocate of fresh air and free ventilation in all edifices, public or private. Miss Bacon will continue her Historical Lessons this morning at 11 o'clock, speaking particularly of "The Fourth Group in the Primitive States—the Hebrewa."
Rev. Henry Giles will lecture (we believe) at the Brooklyn institute this evening. We are not aware of

been made of it. At the Historical Society, to night, Prof. Konrren, o Athens, will read a paper upon "The Late Discoveries on the Acropolis, and the Restoration of the Ancient Temples." His remarks will be explained by large diagrams, historical mops and views in Athens,

the subject of his discourse, no advertisement having

PARK BENJAMIN will deliver to night the Sixth Locture before the Young Men's Association of Jersey City, at the First Presbyterian Church. Subject: "Intellectual and Social Entertainments."

The FARMERS' CLUB of the American Institute hold a meeting to day. Subjects for consideration: "New Plants, new Uses of Old Plants and American Mad-

A MUSEUM OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES will be opene. to the public to-day at the Stuyvesant Institute. It contains a great collection of Pharaonic and Ptole-maic remains, and other wonders from the Land of Bondage.
At the BROADWAY THEATER to-night, Donizetti's

popular Opera of "The Daughter of the Regiment" will be preduced in ample style. "The Daughter" is thought by many to be Madame Alboni's most effective character, and the public are in eager anticipation of a rich treat. Besides Rovere and Sangiovanni, the cast embraces Signor Rohr, the basso who sang with much credit in Maeder's "Peri." No pains has been spared to present "La Figlia" in the best style. After the Opera, the fairy ballet of "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be given.

At Buston's the "Paris and London" panoramic piece is still drawing large audiences. It is to be re-peated to-night, and also the new piece, "New Year's n New-England."

At WALLACK's the new pieces "My Christmas Dinner" and "Mysterious Rappings" will be again played. together with "Faint Heart never won a Fair Lady" and "Born to Good Luck." At Ninto's, "Mazeppa" will be repeated, and also

the ballet by the Roussets, "La Maya de Sevilla."

At BARNUM's, the usual afternoon and evening per formances, Tom Thumb, "the Forty Thieves," &c., &c. with the countless wonders of the Museum.

HELLER's performances in Magic are repeated with

a varied programme,

Banyand's Panonama and Bayan's Gallery pre sent more quiet but not less attractive enjoyments.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS will delight the lovers of Ethioplan Melodies, Dances, &c., &c. The Ciacus offers a new bill of fare for lovers of

wonderful feats, horsemanship, &c. The rainy season is in full bloom, and he streets and atmosphere are disagreeable beyond

CHARLES GAVAS DUFFY .- At a meeting of the friends of the above named gentleman, held at Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre-sts., on Thursday evening last, to collect funds for the purpose defraying the expenses attending the petit before a Select Committee of the British House of Comnors, it was resolved that another meeting would be held at the same place on Wednesday evening, the 5th net, at 7 o'clock, for a similar purpose. The friends of the cause are earnestly requested to attend.

Last night at 95 o'clock the embargo which the rain and ice placed upon all the telegraph lines between this City and Boston lest Friday and Saturday was removed, thanks to the energetic efforts of the House Company. We understand that both of the wires, and many of the posts of this line, were com pletely prostrated for many miles by the great body o ce which collected upon them last week, and some scores of men have been actively engaged for two or three days past in repairing the damage. The Union (Bain and Morse) wires were also broken, so that they have been unable to communicate with Boston since They were reported still down at 10 o'clock last night, but hopes were entertained that they would be repaired in a day or two.

The Lewis Light Guards, 25 muskets, commanded by Capt. Beoj. C. Sykes, went to Hoboken yesterday, and contended for 19 prizes. They were accompanied by Adkin's brass band,

Correction .- In our article (in Saturday's Tribune) on Buildings on the North Side, we should have said that Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-st were owned by Theodore Beach, and that H. Engelbrecht was the arch itect.

PRESENTATION.-Thomas B. Oakley, first Teller of the Nascau Bank, and recently of the Ocean Bank, received from some dealers with the latter institution a New Year's gift of a silver tea set. DECAPITATIONS .- For several new appoint-

nents in City Departments see proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY .- The steam er Empire City arrived here on Monday morning from Havena Dec. 29, one day previous to the dates received by telegraph from Charleston by steamer Isabel.

A correspondent asks whether the omision of the late Legislature to incorporate medical coleges of the Eclectic, Hydropethic, Homeopathic or Chrono-thermal faith, was owing to prejudice against reforms, and favoritism in behalf of the established or orthodox practice? On inquiry, we learn that it was owing to nothing of the kind; but that the executive was averse to signing any special acts of incorporations for benevolent and scientific purposes, believing that the general law of 1848 is amply sufficient for the purpose; and that a large number of the members of the Senate and the Assembly coincided with him in this opinion.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH FUND .- On Sunday collections were taken up in the Congregational Churches throughout the country for the purpose of raising \$50,000 to be applied in sums of not more than \$300 each to the building or assistance of new churches in the West. The collection was very large, and no doubt more than \$100,000 will be realized. In Mr. Beecher's Church the sum raised was \$2,500; in Mr. Storre's, \$1,800; in the Tabernacle over \$1,000; in Dr. Cheever's, about \$1,500, &c. We understand that Mesurs Bowen & McNamee subscribed \$10,000 in case \$50,000 should be raised.

DEPOT OF STOLES GOODS BROKES UP .-Early in the month of November last, the store of O. L. Delano, Fulton-st., Brooklyn, was robbed of a large quantity of valuable dry goods, &c. Again, early in December, the store of A. C. Crocheron, dry goods merckant, Atlantic-st., in the same city, was robb imilar valuables. The store of Mr. Delane was completely swept cut, and he was almost entirely broken up in business thereby. Through the efforts of Officer Patterson, of the New York City Police, and Officer Frost, of the Brooklyn Police, the burglars, three in number, who committed the robberies, were strested, and the above-named officers succeeded in recovering a part of the stolen goods, in Brooklyn, New-York, Jersey-City, and other places. The principal of the gang of robbers, is a man named John H. Mervine, alias Wm. Williams, alias John Wilson, alias Henry Hartson, &c. From circumstances, it was believed that a portion of the plunder, had been taken to Philadelphia. Accordingly, officer Patterson communicated with Police Marshal Keyser upon the anhiect, and the work of ferreting out the matter, was entrusted to officer Black urn. That officer, in pursu ance of the duty thus enjoined upon bim, tracked two females calling themselves Frances Hartson and Elizabeth Wilson, with whom Mervine alias Williams, was known to be connected, from Jersey-City to Philadelphis; and subsequently discovered them at a house on the Germantown Road, above Fourth-st., Kensington. There officer Blackburn found two large russet leather trunks, in one of which was a lot of Mr. Dolano's goods, and in the other a quantity of the goods of Mr. Crocheron. These two gentlemen came on and identified them as their property. A number of the articles yet coutained their private marks, while on others, the marks were obliterated. In various parts of the house, other articles belonging to these merchants, were recovered Some of them were hid under beds, and concealed in c esets; several pieces of goods had also been made, or were being made up into garments. A few things claimed by them were likewise found at the shops of pawnbrokers in different localities of the and numerous small articles were traced to the possession of several innocent persons to whom one of the females had disposed of them by tell ing plausible stories, well calculated to deceive. All of the persons imposed on promptly surrendered everything they had to the demand of the Police. Bestde the goods recognized by Messrs. Delano & Crocheron, a lot of articles—some of them costly—which were brought to Philadelphia by Williams, remain at the Marshal's effice, unclaimed; also, silks, a gold watch, lockets, gold chains, and other jewelry, at the pawabrokers. A box of jewels, and another of plate, were taken from the two females, that are supposed to have been stolen. These await claimants at the Marshal's office. Among the jewels is a valuable cluster diamond The number of the gold watch, which is Swiss, is 20,374. An attempt had been made to scratch it out. The same attempt had been made to destroy the name of the makers of the plate, "Curtis & Co., N. Y." Among the goods of Mr. Delano recovered by Officer Blackburn was a splendid purple-colored vel vet clock, belonging to Mr. D.'s wife, and which she highly prized. The woman Hartson was wearing it The two women were arrested by Officer Elackburn and have been taken to Brooklyn by Officer Frost. At the house where they were discovered, a confectionery and refectory had been opened as a sham. There is no doubt that the place was designed as a traveling rendezvous of Williams and his confederates, as well as a dépôt of their booty.

CRUMES FROM THE TEA-TABLE-ALDER-MANIC DELICACIES.-In the Board of Aldermen, last night, the following highly dignified, chaste and eloquent debate, took place, in reference to the presenta-tion of a suitable testimonial to Mr. Mount, a fireman, who nobly saved the lives of four persons, some time

Alderman Smith said that there had been a report Algerman SMITH said that there had been a report presented so far back as last October recommending a grant of \$300, for the purpose of purchasing a suitable memorial to be presented to Mr. Mount for his exertions in saving the lives of four persons—two women and two children from death, and he would move that the report and resolution on the subject be now taken up and adopted.

Ald Structuant. I would like to here the

children from death, and he would note that the report and resolution on the subject be now taken up and adopted.

Ald Sturreyant—I would like to hear this report and resolution read. If I understand it right, it is to give a donation of \$300 to Mr. Mount for doing what any person present would be glad of the opportunity of doing, as I am sure the gentleman of the Fourteenth would.

Aid. Barn—I was not at the fire.

Aid. Sturreyant—Well, why wasn't be there? I ask why he was not? Why was Mr. Mount there? What's the resolution?

Aid. Sturreyant—If you hold your tongue you'll hear.

Aid. Sturreyant—If you hold your tongue you'll hear.

Aid. Sturreyant—If the gentleman will hold his tongue and be what he rever was, civil, I may hear. I ask for the reading of the report for the granting of this \$300. For what is it, pray? For rescuing four person from fire, what any person present would be glad to do; and though the Alderman of the Fourteenth answers that he could not, because he was not there, I ask again, why wasn't he there? I wish he had been there, and we would see what he would do. I wish I had been there. If any of us had been there we would have done this. And now we are called on at the recommendation of the fat Alderman of the Fourteenth, backed by that of the tail Son of York, to grant——Aid. Sturre—I rise to a point of order, and I move Aid. Saure—I rise to a point of order, and I move

the floor.

Ald. SMTR.—I rise to a point of order, and I move that the gentleman of the Third confines himself to the The PRESIDENT-The resolution-the resolution

Ald Smrm-I rise to order because the gentleman is out of order. The point of order is that there is a rule that no member of this Board shall make personal illusions to any other member of this body, and in call-ing the gentleman of the Fourteenth the fat gentleman of the Fourteenth he was out of order, and I call on the

The President—The gentleman of the Third was

out of order.

Ald. STURTEVANT—Am I to understand that the Presi-

and of order.

All STURFEVANT—Am I to understand that the President, in deciding I was out of order, decides that I am not to allude to any member of this Board?

The PRESIDENT—You should confine yourself to the resolution before the Board.

Ald STURTEVANT—If I am not to allude to any Member, how can I answer any remarks he may make and to which I object. If there not made a personally offseive allusion—a contemptable one—I insist that I do not come within the meaning of the role. If I transgress rules I am perfectly willing to be called to order, and will submit cheerfully, but when I am not out of order I do not like it. I am very sensitive on that point. I have been a long time a member of this Board, and I claim to know whet order is as well as easy other member of the Board, or as the President, and I confess I do not like this; and I say I was not out of order. Now what is the rule? It never was contemplated by the rule that when a playful allient on which there was any transgression, and I was metely proceeding to remark that the "tall son of York."

Ald SMITH—I say you are out of order!

was merely proceeding to remark that the "tall son of York."
Ald, Smith—I say you are out of order!
Ald, Smith—I say you are out of order!
Ald, Smith, (in a rost)—I say you are out of order!
Go ch, now, and we'll see if you are able to drown my voice. I say you are out of order! Your rating voice shall not put down mine. Although the remarks may not have been personally insulting, yet they were not proper, and I do not want to be aliused to by any particular designation, or he shaw phrase, nor have myrhing in that way applied to me. It sanot speaking to the resolution to call one member the "fat Alderman of the Fourteenth," nor to allude to me as "the tall son of York." He may be the short son and I may be tall, but that is not in connection with the resolution—and if he sensitive at being called to order, I do not see why I should not be so at being allusted to as the "tall son of York."
Ald, Sturmywarr—Suppose the gentleman is sensi-

Aid. STURTEVANT—Suppose the gentleman is sensite, that is no reason he should be so valiant as to tak tive, that is no reason he should be so valiant as to take up the cudgels for the "fat Alderman of the Fourteenth." Aid. Shrim-I call the resolution.

Aid. Shrim-I and the gentleman, if he does not

Ald. SPULTEVANT—And the gentleman, if ac does not choose—for I did not name him—need not take to himself the allusion I made to the "tall-on of York." I did so as to two prominent members of the Board.

Ald. SETTH—I won't sit here and allow that, nohow. When a member is out of order, he cannot be allowed to go on again without the permission of the Board.

The Parsident—If the gentleman of the Third would confine himself to the resolution, he can so on.

confine himself to the resolution, he can go on.

Ald. STURTEVANT—Well, then, I suppose I can go on.

Ald. STURTEVANT—Well, then, I suppose I can go on.

Ald. STURTEVANT—I cell for the reading of the resolution. [The Report and Resolution were then read.]

Ald. STURTEVANT—Well, now, I have a right to be

Aid. STURTEVANT—Well, how, I have a right to be heard.

Aid. SMITH—I call to order: I appeal to the President. The Parament—The Alderman of the Third can speak to the resolution. He is in order.

Ald. SMITH—No, Sir, he has not a right to speak twice to sany resolutions, and he has spoken three or four times.

(The rules were read by the President.)

Ald. CORNELL—The gentleman from the Third has not spoken once yet nor has he been allowed an opportunity of speaking to the resolution.

Ald. DRIMMA—The rule d es not say that a person who may speak irrelevant, cannot speak a second time, and though he considered the isnguage of the gentleman of the Third indecorous, he hoped he would be allowed to go on, but that he would keep to the resolution.

tien.

Ald. Smrni--Well, let him go on, and preserve order or not as he likes, but if he repeats that phrase again, I will fing this inhetend at his head, and take the question whether I am in order or not.

Ald Sturmevant -I hope I said nothing disrespectful; I did not intend it, and if I designated one man as fat, I only desired to show his importance and weight, and if the other gentleman has chosen to take the designation of the "tall son of York" to himself, that is no reason I am to to be prevented addressing the Board, if he has a stectorian pair of lungs, and can shout me down by talking loader.

Ald, Firster-The gentleman of the Third is, in my mird, too ford of indulging in language of this kind, and if the Alderman of the Eleventh had no right to take the allusion the Alderman of the Phird has no right to make it, and he is now again of order. Some time since he called me the "sleeping gentleman of the Ninth, and"—This is improper. He should say the gentleman of the Eleventh and the gentleman of the Ninth.

Ald, Shurke-Let him go on. He thinks he is interesting and we ought not prevent him making a fool of himself.

Ald, Shurke-Let him go on. He thinks he is interesting and we ought not prevent him making a fool of himself.

Ald STITHE-Let him go on. He thinks he is interesting and we ought not prevent him making a fool of himself.

Ald STITHE-LET him go on. He thinks he is interesting and we ought not prevent him making a fool of himself.

Ald STITHE-LET HIM I was not interrupted so often I would be dene long since. In alluding to the fat gentleman of the Fourteenth, and the tail on of York. I only intended to convey—as we had the tailest and fattest Aldermen at the Board, the mover and seconder of this resolution—that it ought to carry great weight, for we had the length and bredth of the body for it. [Laughter.] And as the gendeman for the Eleventh is confessedly the tailest man among us, I suppose, he took the allusion to hit, self and got offended. But what is this resolution for? To give \$200 as a donation. [Cries, "No! No!"] Well, it is the same—if not in money it is in value; and this for doing what you or I or any one would be glad of an opportunity of doing—performing a mere act of hamanity. I do not think we should voto away money for such purposes; the money is not ours. We are only the guardians of the Chy Treasury, intrusted with the care of it for the benefit of the people, whom we represent; and we are only to pay such bills as we cannot get over paying, and which if we did not pay there would be a lawwint entered against us for not doing. If there is a voluntary gift to be made I will go as far as my means will allow; but I am not satisfied to pay the money of the people for doing an set of humanity thatevery one of ns—you—you—you—eand you and I would perform; and to give him \$200 for this is wrong, entirely wrong—and, besides, he don't ask it.

Ald, Barn—I knew he don't ask it.

Ald, Barn—I knew he don't ask it.

Ald, Barn—I knew he don't ask for it; but that's no reason we should not give it. I don't think he ever thought of payment when doing the set, or, if he did, that he would have done so for the sake of the money. As to its being an act of such easy performance, I do think there are some men who would not d

the Board of Aldermey, at the rate. ("tea" and all) of about \$500 per session of the Council,"]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN .- Monday, Jan. 3 .-BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Monday, Jan. 3.—Richard T. Compton, Eq., in the Chair.

Patitions Referred.—Of Issace B. Smith, for a lease of Piers No. 20 and 21 North River, and half of Pier No. 13.

North River and Exchange slip; of A. Hegan, for the City to purchase a portrait of Henry Clay; of sundry persons, to have Dr. Jones Crane appointed a Commissioner of Deeds; of Joseph Pine and others, to have Thirty-seventh-st. between Fifth and Sixth-ava, lighted with gas; of John La Farge and others, for a sewer in Mercer st.; of Dr. Deforrest, for \$20.50, being amount of bill for services rendered at the First Ward Station House.

Veta.—From Mayor Kingsland, dated Dec. 20th, veto-

House.

Feto.—From Mayor Kingsland, dated Dec. 29th, vetoing a resolution by Ald. Haley, granting permission to
John Sexton to creet a shed over Pier No. 24 East River.
Said action was held by the Mayor to be lilegal. The
veto was ordered to be printed.

Resolution Adopted.—Referring the matter of procuring a portrait of Hon. A. C. Kingsland, to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Appointments—From Robert J. Dillon, Counsel to the
Corporation, appointing Daniel E. Sickles as the chief
cofficer in the Bureau of the Corporation Attorney.
From the same, appointing Peter E. Saveney as chief
efficer in the Bureau of the Public Administrator in his
department. —Referred to Committee on Salaries and
Offices. From James Furcy, Street Commissioners,
appointing Robert Donnell, for the office of Inspector of
Sidewalks, in place of Wm. Poulsen, removed; also appointing Charles AcNevill as Assessor in the flureau of
Assessments, in place of Wm. Snaith, removed; also
Isaac Edwards to the office of Collector of Assessments
in the Street Department, in place of Abner Semford,
removed; also appointing Charles J. Dodge as Assessor
in the Bureau of Assessments in the Street Department,
in place of Samuel H. De Mott, removed; also appoint
ing Wm. Gage as Assessor in the Bureau of Assessments in the Street Department, in place of Francis
Nicholson, removed; also appointing Robert Earle as
Superintendent of Wharres in the Street Department,
in the place of Moody Cummings, removed. —All referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Communication from Bartholomew B. Purdy, making
the following appointments to office in the office of the
Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies; For Clerk of
Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies, James H. Halsted; for Superintendent of Public Buildings, Elijah
H. Purdy; for Superintendent of Pavements, Samuel
Radeliff. All referred to the Commissioner in
assesser to a resolution of inquire, in regard to the en-

Radeliff. All referred to the Commissioner in Offices.

Communication—From the Street Commissioner in answer to a resolution of inquiry, in regard to the enlargement of the Bettery, stating that me contract has as yet been made in the Department for the enlargement of the Buttery. He had addressed a communication to the Counsel to the Corporation in respect to it, and the naswer received was given in such unequivocal language that he was impressed that it was his duty to execute a contract with Mr. Couklin. Referred to Core Streets. (This communication is dated Nov since then the contract in question has been m From the Street Commissioner, appointing Samuel E. Holmes, as City Surveyor. Referred to Committee on

Holmes, as Civy Surveyor. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Myor's Message.—The first Annual Message of Mayor Westerveit was received, read, and 5,000 copies of the same ordered to be printed.

Croton Aquedact.—The annual report of the Croton Aquedact.—The annual report of the Croton Aquedact.—The annual report of the Croton Aquedact.—The annual report of bout 100 pages.

Report on a Testim-wial.—Ald. Smith offered a report appropriating \$300 to bay a trumpet, to be presented to Mr. Meunt, a freeman, for his brave conduct at a fire, about 9 months since. Ald. Sturtevant remarked that such was his duty, and any one would rescue lives under the rame circumstances. After forther remarks, Ald. Sturtevant become personal, by calling Ald. Smith, the "tall son of York." Ald. Smith called him to order, and finally he was allowed to proceed, when Ald. Smith threstened in an angry tone that if the Aldermen of the Third, was not called to order he would. "Inforw an interties at his head." The President called both to order, and after some other discussion, the report was laid on the table when the Rescussion, the report was laid on the table when the Rescussion, the report was laid on the table was a flaguage of the table was a flaguage of the rescussion, the report was laid on the table was a flaguage of the rescussion, the report was laid on the table was a flaguage of the rescussion. Third, when the head." The President called both to order, and after some other discussion, the report was hid on the table, when the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

ONE MORE OUTRAGE.—Messrs. Editors: On New Year's night, about 8 o'clock, as I was passing Mulberry-et, through Chatham, on my way to my residence, I lesw a man of decent appearance, on the sidewalk, mildly expostulating with two others who seemed to bar his way—he got clear of them; they followed him a for paces, knocked him down, and one pounded him with something while the other stamped heavily on his head and face. I thought I could hear the bones crack. The man made cut to rise, streaming with blood, and his face appearing a ielly. They immediately caught him as he struggled off and repented the same dose. An officer, whose station is here or hard by, came up and attempted an arrest, but other outlaws gathered around and over awed him. He called, with his club, repeatedly for all of others of his fraternity, but not one appeared; be therefore allowed the villains to depart. The injured, all but murdered, victim could not rise, but after the second assault remained lying on the sidewalk. He was carried off by the citizens. Now, Messra, Editors, here is a clear case to be acted upon. Much blosme rests upon the shoulders of the Police organization, whether on high of the members thereof. There can be no dodging. Every link of testimony to bring home not only the fact but the blame of such and similar scenes, occurring nightly and without pusishment, is at hand. Will you for the has dredth time give your anathema and advice? Is there as step to be taken to prevent the almost marder of at least the more proceede citizens of this law-deserted Metropolis?

ACTIREN
Note—Should I sign my name to this communication and it were published. I should anticipate a broken ONE MORE OUTRAGE .- Messrs. Editors:

Metropolis' A Criman Metropolis' Note.—Phould I sign my name to this communication and it were published, I should anticipate a broken We publish the above case, not particularly as a ma

ter of news, for such things are of daily occurrence and from their frequency have come to be considered very slightly by all except the unfortunite half-killed victims. But we have little to say by way of advice and that little is not likely soon to be followed; we only say, chain the Demon Alcohol, and law and order will once more return; until that, you vainly strive to quench a fire which your neighbor is perpetually feed ing with oil.

KILLED BY A FALL.-Carl F. W. Gleber, a German, Si years of sge boarding at No. 89 Washingtonst, on Sunday night, tell down a flight of stairs while intoxicated, broke his neck and died immediately. He had been put to bed by Henry Knoch, the landlord, but got up said wandered to the stairs, down which he fell. Coroner Donnell held an inquest upon the body and the Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.-The CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—The grocery of Chas. Tager, corner of Forts first-st, and Third-av., was entered at 10 clock on Sunday morning, by means of forcing out a pane of glass in the front window. The noise made by the burglar awoke Mr. Tager, who ran to secure him, but the fellow fied and escaped. Yesterday morping, however, a man named James McDerstott was arrested by Officer Falmer, of the Knetcenth Ward, and identified by Mr. T., as being the burglar. He was taken before Justice McGrath and committed to await examination.